

The Times

(PUBLISHING, EVENING AND SUNDAY)
By THE WASHINGTON TIMES CO.
 HUTCHINS BUILDING
 NORTHEAST CORNER TENTH AND D STS.
 Telephone—Editorial Room, 494
 —Business Office, 1640
 NEW YORK OFFICE, 700 TRINITY BUILDING
 11c—No King or Evening Edition, One Cent
 Sunday Edition, Three Cents
 Monthly, by Carriage, Thirty-five Cents
 Weekly, by Carriage, Thirty Cents
 Morning and Sunday, Thirty Cents
 Evening and Sunday, Fifty Cents
 BY MAIL POSTAGE PREPAID
 Morning, Evening and Sunday, 50c
 Morning and Sunday, 30c
 Evening and Sunday, 25c
 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1897.

The Democratic Champion.

The Democratic answer to, and its defiance of, the Dingley tariff is a whole and a part, delivered in the House of Representatives yesterday, by the Hon. Benton McMillin of Tennessee, the oldest Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, and the representative leader on the floor.

The words of Mr. McMillin always deserve and demand attention and respect. He is the sort of Democrat who is so by conviction and on principle. Personal interests do not, and selfish local influences could not, make him depart one jot or tittle from the true line of the party gospel, as it is delivered to us by the fathers. He is, hence, opposed to the Dingley bill as a whole and as to every particular, and every true Democrat is with him to the last ditch.

Mr. McMillin, in paying his respects to the sugar schedule, does not lose sight of the unworkable party doctrine, that sugar is a proper subject for customs taxation under a fiscal policy aimed to produce revenue. He reminds the other side of their inconsistency in allowing free sugar, and recalls the glowing imagery with which, a few years ago, Mr. McKinley, then chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, pictured the free breakfast table of the people. Nevertheless, he denounces the present measure for levying the sugar duty in such a manner as to suppress its revenue feature, and render it merely an agency for the collection of plunder by a gigantic monopoly, which absolutely controls the price of this prime necessity.

He is not less severe upon the woeen schedule, which places a tax on wool higher than ever before attempted, and which, on the whole, lays an average tax on woolen goods amounting to between ninety-nine and one hundred and one percent. "Thus," he says, "it is proposed to destroy all possibility of reaching foreign markets with our woolen goods; to tax the carpets and the clothing of the people more than double what they are taxed now; to hamper manufacturers by excessive duties on raw material, and proclaim to the American people that against the exactions of the avaricious there is to be no relief."

The reciprocity clause of the measure is justly excoriated by Mr. McMillin. Its humbug has been exposed by others; he objects to it that it places in the hands of the Executive the power to levy or to release taxes at will, thereby depriving the Congress of its exclusive constitutional right and privilege to direct taxation.

On all the points discussed by him, Mr. McMillin is strictly Democratic, which is only another way of saying that he is strictly right. He is right about sugar, about wool, and on the whole great question of the inherent right of Congress to control the taxing power.

Considered in the light of his Democratic the Hon. Benton McMillin is "an Israelite in whom there is no guile."

British Fears for Arbitration.

One of the most hopeful signs of the day is the bitter grief expressed concerning the fate of the British arbitration treaty by a leading newspaper in New York, conspicuous for its open support of every measure and policy advocated or pursued by Great Britain or Spain. The Journal in question has excellent facilities for learning exactly the views, hopes and fears of the British contingent behind the Olney-Panama scheme, and therefore may be considered as speaking from inside knowledge.

Beyond these esoteric sources of information the gloomy outlook of our metropolitan contemporary is reinforced by interviews with leading Senators, who formerly were supposed to be complacent in the direction of British interests; but who now are suspected of having been bitten by the adder of native sentiment, in a way that all British and other foreign influences and agencies in this country must deplore. We are told that statesmen like Senators Grev, Foraker, Mason, and others, who supposedly were warmly in favor of ratifying the treaty as a matter of principle, now are so only in case it is amended out of all likeness to the Quaker-covered internal machine so cleverly constructed in the British foreign office and approved by its American correspondent in our State Department.

It may be said, indeed, that the mass of opinion in the Senate, as gathered by the Journal referred to, is favorable to the abstract principle of arbitration, but not affectionate toward its present manifestation. In other words, it is "in favor of the law but against its enforcement."

It is not surprising, therefore, that the Dingley bill is a whole and a part, delivered in the House of Representatives yesterday, by the Hon. Benton McMillin of Tennessee, the oldest Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, and the representative leader on the floor.

Trusts Throttling Education.

The Republican proposition to place a prohibitive tax on books and scientific apparatus imported for the use of our colleges and other institutions of learning, has raised a storm of angry protest, entirely justified by the character of the outrage. But it involves an objectless to educators in control of leading universities and the like, the force of which should not be lost upon them.

During the Presidential campaign of 1896 a great many of our great schools deliberately lent their popular influence to the conspiracy against the money of the people, and to the victory of trusts and monopolies. In doing so they helped the accession to power of the very elements most fearful of, and hence least friendly to, the cause of general education. They need not be surprised, therefore, that one of the first acts of the robber combination they have endorsed, upon coming into control of the House of Representatives, is to put an effectual handicap upon the spread of knowledge by prohibiting the introduction of foreign books and scientific apparatus used in schools. The fact that this is the first attempt in this direction for a century, is extremely suggestive of the objects and determination of the money and trust power that dominates the "popular" branch of the National Legislature.

Considered intrinsically, nothing in the way of fiscal legislation could be more openly and flagrantly unjust. The Dingley prohibition of knowledge, in the opinion of college presidents, directors of scientific societies, and so on, would reduce by one half, at least, the book and apparatus purchasing power of colleges and other institutions. It would put an end to the interchange of scientific publications between the technical organizations and the savants of this and other countries. As President Eliot, of Harvard, justly characterizes it, the scheme is "simply barbarous."

Probably it is one of the features that will stand or fall with the whole measure. It is an excellent provision for a reduction of the sum of American knowledge, judged by Republican trust standards. While the people have the opportunity for unrestricted education, their enslavement by the foreign money power, allied with the protected monopolies, will continue to be difficult. Education demands a scale of living inconsistent with the conditions that unlimited plutocracy would impose upon the masses. While they remain intelligent and thinking, economic slavery and reduction to the state of peasants in Ireland or Russia could never cease to be intolerable to a once free citizenry, and might be accompanied with dangers to the oppressor oligarchy. Yet it is to just such a condition that the financial and monopolist magnates are seriously and premeditatedly determined to sink the people of the United States. The party in power is their conscious and willing agent, and the Dingley bill one of the chief and most effective instruments for the accomplishment of the end.

It is infamous to hang a tariff millstone to the neck of education; but it is not more so than to double the price of every necessary of life to the poor, and at that compel them to substitute the rotten rags of protected industry for the cheap and durable goods they have been able to buy under a decent revenue tariff.

Mrs. Ruiz.

There can hardly exist a resident of the Capital who is not familiar with the sad and awful story of Mrs. Ruiz.

Her husband, Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, an American citizen, for many years a practicing dentist in Philadelphia, was arrested in Cuba on the worst suspicion, was thrown into a foul dungeon, repeatedly and horribly tortured, and finally was murdered in his cell by the orders of the Spanish butcher, Weyer.

The widow and her helpless little ones are here in Washington, in circumstances that would be destitute but for the kindness of friends. She is seeking redress for the outrage upon her husband, her offspring and upon the name, the fame and the flag of the United States.

She is also seeking work that she may earn bread to put in the mouths of the fatherless ones, made by fiendish Spanish cruelty. In New York they are getting up a benefit lecture on Cuba for her relief, and Mayor Strong is receiving individual subscriptions for the same purpose.

Here is a chance for the organized women of the country to do something; especially for those whose hearts have not been exhausted in petitioning for arbitration, and in weeping for Armenia and Crete. They might agitate for justice to Mrs. Ruiz, with much propriety and with good effect. They could excite a public sentiment that would result in saving her from want in the meantime.

Shall Washington lag behind New York in this good work?

Cuban Victories and Spanish Butcheries.

Reports from the Island of Cuba indicate that the success of the patriot arms is unabated, and that the devilish practices of the Spaniards continue without amendment.

The forces of the Cuban republic are stated to have crossed the trocha at Jucaro, captured a fort and defeated the Spanish general, Aroas, who has hastened to Havana and demanded 20,000 reinforcements, failing to receive which he will resign. The Cuban general, Riba, has defeated the column of Gen. Rey, besieged and captured the position of

Jiguani and driven the Spaniards back on Bayamo.

But to offset these Cuban victories, there have been Spanish successes. Gen. Aldave's column has captured six Cuban hospitals in the Siguanea Mountains, butchered the wounded, the physicians and the female nurses, and burned the bodies and the buildings.

How long will the United States Government remain indifferent to such orgies of blood? Under much less aggravating circumstances England has compelled Spain to respect prisoners, noncombatants, women and children. This country could do the same thing now and could have done it at any time within the past two years.

International law justifies such intervention, and the outraged humanity of all Christendom demands it.

If there is any honorable reason for standing by and seeing prisoners and wounded men hacked to pieces with machetes; if witnessing the outrage, torture and burning alive of helpless women, without raising the national arm in rebuke or vengeance, we want to know it.

We have an upright American and Christian in the Presidential chair. Does not the blood of the innocent call aloud to him? He has the power, and a nation of 70,000,000 people to love him for using it, to put a stop to this state of things. It is a great opportunity for President McKinley. What will he do with it?

The Tennessee Exposition, now only six weeks away, will give this State a chance to display the resources and achievements of what may be called the Middle South. Tennessee has not been particularly prominent in the way of expositions hitherto; but this one promises to be very interesting. There are two or three somewhat unique features, one of which is the Children's Building, surmounted by a tower in which will be a set of silver chimes. There will be a Centennial flag pole, from which the Stars and Stripes will float serenely, and which will be built of Southern pine, and held together by bands of Northern steel. At the top will be twelve arches, which will throw their illuminations straight down the main street of Nashville. One of the prettiest features will be in the Woman's Building, where there is to be a Colonial sitting-room, a reproduction of one in a house owned by the poet Longfellow, in which tradition says George Washington had his headquarters. There will be a pioneer's cabin of cedar logs, furnished with the primitive improvements of woman's work, the spinning-wheel, hand loom and old-fashioned cooking utensils. Tennessee is rich in red cedar and oak, and also in marble; and fine work in all of these materials will be displayed in various buildings. Tennessee will have cause to be proud of her exposition.

J. Pierpont Morgan is on his way to Europe, and institutions of that effete continent which wish to escape "reorganization" should take warning and hide.

The longshoremen and canal boatmen of New York have taken a hand in discussing the diversion of the grain trade to Baltimore and other points. These labor elements declare that the whole business rears from excessive terminal charges at the port of New York, and that they are due to the highness of the Brooklyn warehouse trust. There is pretty apt to be a trust around somewhere, whatever trouble happens.

Capitol News and Gossip.

Two old newspaper correspondents felt to gossiping a day or two ago, and agreed that they never wrote a line that could appear to have been a member of Congress. A third modified this by saying he wrote nothing that could give offense unless he intended to make a fight. He had to defend himself at one time, and sent home a series of articles that they were made into a campaign paper by a rival candidate and secured his enemy's defeat.

One of the most successful men in getting places for his constituents is said to be Hon. W. P. Brownlow, of Jonesboro, Tenn. He not only has the favor of the powers in his own party, but even when the Democrats controlled the offices he had the knack of securing favors for those whom he cared to assist.

The changes and consequent unrest among the editors of the Capitol which began with the assembling of the extra session continue, and yesterday morning spread to the Senate wing. Two men holding responsible positions were displaced Tuesday and two more got the word yesterday morning. Others are in apprehension of what the next hour may bring. One of them remarked:

"The angel of destruction is on the blast. Some of the best men are going. I have just got through putting things in good order. It has taken day and night and Sunday for three weeks, and I got my first good night's sleep last night. Now some fellow may come in and enjoy the fruits of my labor. It is usual for us to have a vacation from March to December, but this year we get this."

Supt. A. H. Reel, of the House-keeping room, has been succeeded by J. H. Lyon, of Cuba, N. Y., and Clerk John H. Evans, of the House document room, has been replaced by C. H. Pierce, of Minnesota. This was done Tuesday. Yesterday Mr. Henry L. Ballentine, of Tennessee, took under the leadership of Gen. Aldave, and was turned over to his office to a successor next Wednesday. Mr. Ballentine has been in the office eleven years, and has enjoyed the good will of the great majority of hundreds of Representatives for whom he has handled money. His removal was a surprise to many.

His successor is Mr. W. H. Ester, of New York. He is a genial, ruddy-faced gentleman, still young, but evidently with experience in business matters.

Yesterday morning Sergeant-at-Arms Bright named John Preston, son of the late Herbert E. Preston, to succeed Clifford Warden as messenger in charge of the Senate press gallery. Mr. Warden has held the position for eight years and been an efficient and popular officer.

Sentor Carter was at the White House yesterday. He told the President that there were some few people in Montana who voted for him, and that some of these gentlemen wanted office. He also intimated an entire willingness to recommend persons for office in the Mountain State, and the President is said to have expressed a desire to have him do so. This claim that Senator Carter may recommend some silver Republicans in certain places for positions with the hope and expectation that by so doing there may be a Republican organization built up for the future that has some hope of being formidable in the State.

The Western silver Republicans of the radical school say that any of their fellows in the West who are weary of silver by an invitation to enjoy the prospects of the Administration will be fully as odious as were the silver Democrats who went back on principle, for Cleveland. Nevertheless, it is freely asserted that at present the silver Democrats are more prominent as a silver Republican has already gone over to the McKinley Republicans. This is Edgar Wilson, of Idaho. He still claims to be a silver Republican, but he did not join in the last manifesto of his colleagues, and is said to be quite willing to do his future fighting for silver "inside the Republican party."

At least one of the silver Republican Senators is also reported as inclined to join in recommending persons for office under McKinley. "If requested," and presumably the invitation will be forthcoming, for it is part of the declared policy of Republican leaders to welcome back any of those who strayed from the fold in the inter-mountain States.

A Whole Family Burned.

Strong Evidence That Murder Preceded the Conflagration.

Nashville, Tenn., March 24.—Particulars of what appears to have been a horrible and brutal murder were received here from Paradise Ridge early this morning. Jacob Ade, one of the oldest and best known farmers of the Ridge settlement; his wife, his daughter and son and a little daughter of Henry Motter, were probably murdered and their bodies cremated in Ade's house, which was burned to the ground.

The theory of murder is strengthened by the fact that all the bodies were found in the same room, but scattered around the space occupied by this room. It was first thought that the old man was killed for his money, as he was known to be well-to-do, and always kept a supply of money on hand, but whether this be true cannot positively be stated now, as the old man's money, or at least the ashes of what was once a big roll of money, has been discovered in the ruins of the house.

The dead are: Jacob Ade, Mrs. J. Ade, Lizzie Ade, aged twenty years. Henry Ade, aged thirteen years. Rosa Motter, aged ten years. Henry Ade, the thirteen-year-old son of Mr. Ade, was also missing, but his body could not be found. A further search of the ruins of the house this morning disclosed his body.

The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Ade, Miss Lizzie Ade, and Henry Ade were burned to a crisp. The limbs and heads were burned off, and in fact, only a small mass of flesh and bones remained. The old man and his wife were more horribly burned than the others.

The body of Rosa Motter was not burned so badly as the others. A portion of her skull was missing, but the brain, which was exposed, and the skin on her face was only partly burned. This fact gives further evidence in support of the theory of murder.

In searching the ruins of the house this morning an oyster can was found under the place where a closet once stood in Mr. Ade's sleeping room.

In this can the remains of what was evidently a large roll of money was found, together with four dollars which had been melted so that they were sticking together. Mr. Ade's neighbors knew that he kept his money in this closet. He was in the place Monday, while the fire broke out. Matthews that he had \$2,000 and that he did not know what to do with it.

Queen Plotted Murder.

Reason Given for the Exile of Madagascar's Dusky Sovereign.

BRITISH CRIMINAL LAWS.

The Bill to Create a Court of Appeals Advanced.

London, March 24.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Edward H. Bickerstaff, Liberal, moved the second reading of the bill to create a criminal court of appeal. In support of the bill, Mr. Bickerstaff commented upon the present law which was extremely unjust. In cases where innocent persons were condemned to imprisonment or other forms of punishment, a secret inquiry into their cases by the home office was their only remedy, as a new public trial was impossible. Under the present law, also, he said, grossly divergent sentences were imposed by different judges for the same offense.

Sir M. W. Ridley, home secretary, speaking on behalf of the government, admitted that the consensus of opinion was in favor of some alteration of the law as it exists at present. He was not opposed to the second reading of the bill, but at the same time he thought that legislation in that direction ought to be initiated by the government.

Sparks Emission His Idea.

Death of Dr. Theodore Burr, a Colonel Under Scott.

Detroit, Mich., March 24.—Dr. Theodore Burr died at his residence here this morning, aged eighty-one years.

During the civil war he rendered the North inestimable service, for which he received little or no credit. Plans for building an iron gunboat of an entirely new style had been forming in his mind for some time, and the country's great need caused him to hastily build a model and carry it to Washington.

The steamer was constructed after Burr's model, and when almost ready for use, was seen by John Ericsson, the famous inventor, who conceived the idea of improving it with a revolving turret. Burr agreed to the alteration, and the magnificent success of the joint efforts of the two men is a matter of world-wide fame.

Said to Have Defeated the Insurgents on Two Occasions.

Havana, March 24.—Gen. Linarez reports that his command of 1,600 men, comprising infantry, cavalry and artillery, left Sonso, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, and at La Salsura encountered several parties of rebels under the leadership of Cebreco, with whom they had a sharp engagement. The rebels were finally forced to retire from their positions, which were occupied by the Spanish troops.

WOODWARD and LOTHROP,

10th, 11th and F Sts. N. W.

Dress Goods.

The special sale of 1,000 yards of new spring of '97, Fancy Wool Dress Goods, which was begun Monday, will continue until all are sold. The lot comprises the newest and prettiest effects in checks and mixtures, and is an exceptional value. The conditions of the purchase enable us to sell at a very low price.

29c THE YARD.

Regular price, 37½c.

Another Special Sale of Hosiery.

Interest centers around the Hosiery Department because just now we are offering exceptionally high values (owing to a favorable purchase) at uncommonly low prices.

TODAY

Women's Cotton Hose, Fine gauge, warranted fast black and stainless, each pair stamped Hermsdorf black, double heels and toes, plain and Richelieu ribbed.

12½c THE PAIR.

Boys' Shirt Waists and Sailor Suits.

Four uncommonly good values at lower prices than usual at the beginning of the season.

200 doz. Percelle and Outing Cloth Shirt Waists, well made; well fitting; same quality goods as they put into Waists; special price.

25c EACH

"Mothers' Friend" Unadorned Shift Waists; scores of styles, each with patent belt and can't-pull-off buttons; good, serviceable materials; light, medium and dark colors.

.50c EACH

All-wool Navy Blue Cheviot Sailor Suits, called "Jack Tar" Suits—two pairs of pants with each suit—neatly trimmed with white or black braid. Sizes 3 to 10.

\$2.38 EACH

All wool Sailor Suits, proper weight for present wear; light and dark colors; well made and prettily trimmed. Sizes 8 to 10. Values up to \$4.00.

\$2.95 EACH

3d floor.

Quaker Crimped Bread Pans.

We offer today a quantity of the Quaker Crimped Crust Bread Pans, which bake the best and most slightly loaf and retain all the nourishment of the wheat, at the quick-selling price.

20c EA-H

Original price, 40c.

5th floor.

Arnold's Specialties.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT—2d floor.

All of these Knit Goods are not wool. We have Knit Night Drawers, summer weight, like gauze underwear. We'll be pleased to show them to you.

This is the last week of the demonstration.

Doctors and nurses are invited to call and receive sample goods.

2d floor.

The Magic Kid Glove Cleanser

Has no equal. It makes kid gloves look like new. It is perfectly harmless, and is also highly recommended for removing dirt, grease and paint spots from silks, woolen goods, carpets, etc., and is an excellent article for cleaning russet shoes. Prices, 25c, and 50c, per box.

Glove Department.

Woodward & Lothrop.